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The anti-labor binge in Congress is laid to soggy union chiefs

By Robert E. Light

FOR THE FIRST TIME in history American labor is faced with the imminent danger of Federal control of union affairs. The Landrum-Griffin bill passed by the House on Aug. 13 needs only to be reconciled with a Senate bill to put the government deeper in unions than it is now under the Taft-Hartley Act. How this came about is still puzzling many union leaders, but others, aware of the rust in the House of Labor's plumbing, are not surprised.

Debate began in the House on Aug. 11 on three bills: (1) the Landrum-Griffin bill supported by President Eisenhower and Southern Democrats; (2) the Elliot bill approved by the House Labor Committee; (3) the Shelley bill backed by the AFL-CIO.

It had been AFL-CIO strategy to push the Shelley bill as a "lightning rod" to draw the fire of anti-union stalwarts, meanwhile hoping that liberals and moderates favoring a "middle-of-the-road" position could "feel comfortable" in supporting the "moderate" Elliot bill. But the anti-union forces were too well organized for labor's strategy to succeed.

SWIFT ACTION: The Shelley bill came up first and was voted down quickly, 245 to 138. At the same time an amendment introduced by Rep. Adam C. Powell

AFL-CIO News, Washington, D.C.
"Let me slug him first."

(D-N.Y.) to prohibit exclusion of Negroes from unions was defeated, 215 to 160.

The House moved to the Landrum-Griffin bill and it was approved 229 to 201, with 95 Democrats (almost all Southerners) joining Republicans in support. The next day on a roll call vote the bill was passed 303 to 128, with 156 Democrats voting for it. The Elliot bill never got to the floor.

The bill was sent to a Senate-House conference committee to be reconciled with the milder Kennedy bill passed by the Senate in April.

EYES ON '60: Hopes that the committee would not reconcile the two bills seemed slim. Senate Majority Leader Johnson and House Speaker Rayburn have decided, according to the New York **Times** (Aug. 14), that "it would be politically unwise for the Democratic party to go into the 1960 campaign without some labor reform law on the books."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who is chairman of the committee, said:

"I don't think we ought to go home without a labor bill."

It is clear from the vague wording of the two versions that any bill Congress finally votes will take the courts years to define. Also, it will add little to existing legislation to curb corruption and racketeers, but it will go a long way toward curtailing normal union functions.

In many areas the bills are in substantial agreement. Both call for the following:

- Unions and their officers would be required to file voluminous financial reports annually with the Labor Department on union income, spending and investment; labor leaders would have to file reports on personal financial transactions that might constitute a conflict of interest.

(Continued on Page 4)

THESE TWO CONGRESSMEN ARE ALL WRAPPED UP IN THEIR WORK
Rep. Phil Landrum (right) and Rep. William Ayres are as snarled in 75 feet of amendments to a labor "reform" bill as they hope labor itself will be if the Senate concurs in the measure the House passed. Landrum, a Georgia Democrat, is co-author of the bill providing government regulation of unions. Ayres is co-chairman of the House Labor Subcommittee and an Ohio Republican.

THE DICTATORS CAN'T STAND STABILITY IN CUBA

How Castro smashed a Trujillo-inspired plot

By Kumar Goshal
Guardian staff correspondent

HAVANA

PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO disclosed to the Cuban people on Aug. 14 how he had crushed the first serious counter-revolution against his government. The dramatic highpoint of his marathon TV-radio report, which lasted from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m., came when he questioned several prisoners before the TV cameras.

For several months Castro had known the details of the plot. According to Maj. William Morgan, an Ohioan who had joined Castro's forces in 1957, Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo's agents approached him last March and offered him $1,000,000 to lead an attack on the Cuban government.

Castro advised Morgan to play along with Trujillo. Morgan was so successful in convincing Trujillo he was an American "adventurer who would do anything for money" that he was allowed to know the Cuban businessmen and landowners who were conspiring against the government. He also learned when and where funds, arms and ammunition from the Dominican Republic, totaling $500,000, were arriving in Cuba. Castro's forces quietly captured most of them as they arrived on Cuban soil.

INTERVIEW IN HAITI: At dawn on July 25, police captured the Cuban turncoat Rafael del Pino as he landed his Cessna plane on the Via Blanca, about 20 miles east of Havana. A leader of the anti-Castro White Rose organization of New York and Miami, del Pino was ferrying arms to Cuban conspirators and taking opponents of the government to the U.S.

On July 28 at the Cuban embassy in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Eusebio Izquierdo Monzon gave newsmen details of the plot being hatched in the capital of the Domi-

(Continued on Page 4)

SHIPOWNERS SETTLE WITHOUT A STRIKE

ILWU wins protection against automation

TWO CENTURIES AGO workers used to jam their shoes into the machines that replaced their hand work in a futile gesture of resentment and fear. Eventually they learned to ride the irresistible tide of technology and to turn the machine to their own advantage.

In the second half of the 20th Century enormous advances in technology are again a threat to the industrial worker. But, as yet, neither he nor his union has figured a way to harness the threat. But an important first step was taken on Aug. 10 when the independent Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union signed a new three-year contract with the Pacific Maritime Assn. which established a $1,500,000 employer-financed mechanization fund to be distributed to employees for increased productivity.

It was the first time that a labor agreement recognized the employe's right to share the benefits of labor-saving technology.

OTHER GAINS: West Coast longshoremen have been faced with the threat of automation for some time. Increasingly employers have introduced labor-saving machinery on the docks. But through the mechanization fund, the union's paper **The Dispatcher** said, "the machines will, in effect, be taxed for the benefit of those who operate them and not just pure profit for those who own them."

The contract, which was won without a strike, also provided that longshoremen presently at work will not lose their jobs because of the introduction of new machines.

These are some other benefits won by the union:

- Men called to a job will be guaranteed eight hours of work.
- Men working a six-hour straight-time day will receive a wage increase of 11c an hour; those on an eight-hour day, 12½c.
- Time spent on jury duty will count toward qualifying hours for vacations.
- Employers will pay an additional 1c an hour to the welfare fund when it drops below $800,000.
- Coffee breaks will be allowed around the mid-point of the work shift.

GAIN FOR ALL: In weighing the significance of the contract, **The Dispatcher** pointed out: "The issue in steel is, in fact, very similar to the problem in our own industry. The steel industry has profited immensely from the introduction of new techniques. But it has refused to share this benefit with the steel workers.

"The outcome in longshore has been different partly because of the militancy and solidarity of our union . . . But while recognizing the importance of the gain made by our union, we must also recognize that there are limits to what any one union can do. Nor are we suggesting that a plan which works for longshore will necessarily work in other industries . . .

"Unemployment is the fault not of the workers and their unions but of the system. It is a problem that requires a concerted attack by all unions, and legislative and political as well as economic action.

"And yet the gain made by our union is a gain not only for longshoremen . . . It is a gain for all labor . . . It suggests the thought that man need not be helpless before the machine."

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THE MAIL BAG

Captive nations

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I've just returned from a month in London, where a frightened, frustrated Englishman asked me: "Why did you omit, from your Week of Prayer for the Enslaved Nations, your own captive satellites?"

"Which are they?" I asked.

Pointing to an American jet streaking overhead, undoubtedly carrying a bomb with a nuclear war-head, he replied, "Britain; Greece; Spain; Turkey; Cuba; Japan; Puerto Rico — oh, you finish the sorry list."

I've been wondering how this particular piece of pseudo-religious lunacy got through Congress. I suppose it is because nobody wanted to go on record as being against Prayer.

Charles Pemberton

Re Ronald E. Alley

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

I would like to appeal to your readers for assistance in locating witnesses on behalf of my client, Ronald E. Alley. My client was a prisoner of war in Camp No. 5 in North Korea from 1950 until the end of the Korean police action.

My client maintains that he was and is a loyal citizen of the U.S. and is seeking proof to substantiate what he maintains is the truth. During the time I have been Mr. Alley's attorney (who during his imprisonment was a Captain) I found him to be sincere and honest in his statements.

I make this public appeal through your paper, because as an American citizen I feel it is a cruel injustice to brand a man disloyal if in truth it is false.

Madeline E. DeFina
Attorney at Law
315 101st St., Bklyn

Anti-Semitism for Saud

NEW YORK, N.Y.

In an enlightened decision last month, Justice Epstein of the State Supreme Court ruled that the Arabian American Oil Co. could not discriminate against Jewish job applicants in New York State. At the insistence of the Saudi Arabian government, Aramco, a wholly American-owned company, does not employ Jews. Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the State Committee Against Discrimination, in announcing that this organization actually plans to appeal this decision, demonstrates very effectively that SCAD had violated the basic principle which is the reason for its existence and that its spokesman, Chairman Carter, is unfit to hold office in such an organization.

The Federal government has given aid and comfort to this practice by its weak-kneed obedience to the demands of Saudi-Arabia that our Jewish servicemen shall not be assigned to our Air Force base at Dhahran. In so demeaning Americans sworn to the defense of their country, small wonder that Ibn Saud has illusions of grandeur. President Eisenhower himself gave tacit encouragement to this when he went in person to the airport to greet King Saud on a state visit to Washington.

For those who deplore this truckling to the prejudices of Saudi-Arabia but defend it as a matter of grim necessity, I would remind them that Venezuela, in our own hemisphere, and Kuwait, a sheikdom under the suzerainty of an ally, Great Britain, both exceed Saudi-Arabia's oil production. This and Canada's untapped resources make nonsense of a policy of submission to Saudi-Arabia's petroleum blackmail. In terms of petroleum resources this policy has no basis even in terms of shabby expediency. If we persist in our present course, Americans can only conclude that the real reason lies not in petroleum but is motivated by a State Department engagement in the murky politics of the Middle East.

Conrad J. Lynn

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

URBANA - CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The "shots" that the American serviceman receives in the future may include a psychological shot against propaganda and brainwashing as well as the familiar typhoid, tetanus or diptheria inoculations. Psychologists under direction of Prof. William McGuire of University of Illinois are attempting to develop a method of immunizing against persuasion by gradually building up a resistance to propaganda as hay fever victims are given defense against pollen. The study is being made possible by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

—Memphis **Pesrs-Scimitar**, 7/23/59

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: L.G., Memphis, Tenn.

Michael David Magdoff

BRONX, N.Y.

My niece, Michael David Magdoff's cousin, sent $5 in memory of Michael "because he liked the paper so much." Sincerely, Michael's grandmother.

Sylvia Weinstein

●

MOHEGAN LAKE, N.Y.

Please accept this $20 contribution in memory of our dear and beloved young friend, Michael Magdoff.

Sadie & Sam,
Frances & Louis

●

CROMPOND, N.Y.

Enclosed $5 for the GUARDIAN. We think Mike would have liked it that way. Our hearts are heavy. **Sonia & Leo Shankman**

Heretic

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Heinz, the pickle-maker, is a cheapskate. He has only 57 varieties. The churches have or had 570; and spent 194 years (1/10 of all Christian time) fighting or preparing to fight the Crusades. Churches invented burnings at the stake, inquisitions, cold war, excommunications, etc.

James Styles

Dr. Lee Janis

LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

I enclose $60. His friends mourn the loss of a great man and physician, Dr. Lee Janis.

Pearl & Ben

Local pride?

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Much discussion is going on as to what to show Mr. Khrushchev in the U.S.—a sort of democracy in action. Here are a few suggestions:

- The House Un-American Activities Committee in action.
- The steel workers picketing in Gary, Ind.
- Segregation in Mississippi.
- Our television advertisements.

Harry Fries

Wall Street Journal

"Did you order a piano, Barbara?"

A. Bittelman's book

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N.Y.

I have completed the manuscript of a book entitled **A Communist Views America's Future.** It does not represent the official opinions of the Communist Party of the U.S. In fact, the views elaborated in the book are considered controversial in various Communist circles. Yet, to the best of my understanding, it will prove a useful book for the advancement of socialist ideas in America, for in it I try to explore and seek answers to the very problems and issues that are troubling and agitating the minds of almost all thoughtful Americans who strive for peace and social progress.

I propose to publish the book myself. For this I shall need the help and assistance of all my friends as well as of those who wish to see the crucial problems of our time discussed freely, honestly and objectively from a Marxist point of view.

Alexander Bittelman,
4 Valley Trail

Prophetic

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

On Aug. 16, 1938, the then Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, asked: "Is the future of the world to be determined by universal reliance upon armed force and frequent resort to aggression, with resultant autocracy, impoverishment, loss of individual independence and international anarchy? Or will practice of peace, morality, justice and order under law, resting upon foundations of economic well-being, security and progress, guide and govern international relations? As modern science and invention bring nations ever closer together, the time approaches when in the very nature of things, one or the other of these alternatives must prevail. In a smaller and smaller world it will soon no longer be possible for some nations to choose and follow the way of reason and for other nations to choose and follow the way of force. All will have to go in one direction and by one way . . . The reestablishing of order under law in relations among nations has become imperatively necessary."

How prophetic! Or anti-climactic! Twenty-one years later, almost to the day, we are informed that Khrushchev will visit the U.S., Eisenhower will visit the U.S.S.R.

Joe Mongell

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

ELATED by the German election returns of Aug. 14, the rather naive spokesmen for our State Department are unaware of the setback for U.S. policy now in full preparation in Western Germany.

The State Department's fleeting romance with the Social Democrats is over. Now it is gambling on the stridently anti-socialist forces that won last week.

In the field of foreign policy blackmail will start immediately, the usual weapons of the German Right being intrigue, slyness and bluffing. The old rats of the Auswaertiges Amt (the German Foreign Office of Hitler and pre-Hitler days) are waiting for their time to be called as experts. Their task will be simple: to present Western Germany as the most dependable ally of the U.S.

—Max Werner in the National Guardian, Aug. 22, 1949

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REPORT TO READERS

Gerovital and us

SELDOM has an announcement in the GUARDIAN evoked such an electric response as have our reports (July 27, Aug. 3) on the Dyson Carters' 50c, three for $1, mimeographed fact-sheet, **The Rumanian Treatment for Old Age Using Substance H-3.** Our office has had a constant flow of letters, telephone calls and telegrams which shows no signs of abating. And Dyson Carter, writing to us Aug. 8, said that so great was the first flood of orders that the Post Office had to send a truck with the mail. "Can you help us?" he asks.

"We are not equipped to process this immediately. Two of our best people took off for New York to see the U.S.S.R. exhibit, just before the GUARDIAN tide rolled in on us.

"To top it all off, our mimeo machine broke down, the service man is on holiday, and our printer is closed for vacation. We fixed the mimeo machine temporarily and then ran out of ink and every dealer is closed. We are sending out for some blackstrap molasses.

"If somehow you could just tell your readers how greatly we appreciate their orders, and that every single one will be filled including those from every person who could not afford the purchase price . . . Please be patient with us."

Since the Aug. 8 letter was received, we have heard from countless people hereabouts that they have received their fact-sheets, so the crisis of production at Northern Book House, Toronto, must have righted itself and we therefore feel free to turn to H-3 problems of our own.

OUR PROBLEM is that people all over the country are writing to us asking the names of physicians who are familiar with substance H-3 and who are available for consultation on its possible use. We would like to be as helpful as possible.

Therefore it would be extremely useful if we had a list of such physicians, not for publication but for the referral of communications asking the names of physicians for consultation.

We urge readers who are already in consultation on the substance to ask their doctors' permission to refer others to them via the GUARDIAN. Until a general information bureau such as has been discussed is prepared to deal with inquiries on H-3, the GUARDIAN would maintain a temporary card file on a state and locality basis for use in referring inquiries.

UP TO THIS POINT all but two of the letters and communications we have received have been deeply interested and favorable. Most of the mail indicates a despair at finding available geriatric therapy in the general health scheme of this country, and an eager interest in any new development, whether or not the clinical record on it has been compiled in the socialist camp of nations. We have also had an exchange of letters with a physician in California who has been administering H-3 treatments since January with "extraordinary results" in most cases. This doctor writes:

"I truly wish that I could make for wide dissemination of the efficacy of the H-3 treatment, but I must again point to the necessity of adequate clinical results to justify an independent confirmation."

Of the two adverse letters we have received from physicians, one was reported Aug. 3 in a box quoting this physician's statement that the Rumanian H-3 product, **Gerovital,** contained "certain microelements" which were in the main responsible for the clinical successes of Dr. Anna Aslan, Rumanian developer of the treatment. Along with that statement, we printed one from a Canadian physician that Dr. Aslan had advised him to use a 2% sterile solution of novocain (procain) such as might be obtainable in Canada in preparing H-3 for injections.

THE OTHER adverse letter cancelled not only the physician's subscription, but that of his mother, clear across the country. He wrote in part:

"Suppose someone in Rumania or Poland said that he had proof the moon was made of green cheese. Would you accept that statement and would you promulgate it to the public? . . .

"I am sure that you will find yourself ultimately in the position of an advocate for something which has no more value than the antireticulocytotoxic serum of Bogomolets, the anti-scientific theories of Lysenko, the chemist who attacked the resonance theory of Linus Pauling, the theory on cell origin of Lepeshinskaya, the tissue therapy of Filatov, and other fantasies originating in the East European countries, whose biology has suffered from political interference, while their physics and chemistry have evidently prospered and made remarkable advances."

Well, doc, time alone will tell, won't it? Meanwhile, we believe H-3 should have a fair test in the U.S., without political interference.

—THE GUARDIAN

POISON FOOD AND POISON PROFITS

Scandal of the braceros: The peons on our farms

"THE BRACERO PROGRAM is a good racket," Dr. Robert E. Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio, Texas, wrote last year in the Catholic monthly, **Extension.** Just how good a racket it is for owners of large farms is under official investigation in California where 100,000 Mexican agricultural workers are brought in annually.

Under agreements between the governments, U.S. farmers may bring braceros across the border for six-month periods if they can certify through state labor offices that domestic labor is not available. The Mexican nationals are supposed to be paid "prevailing wages."

In practice the system has worked to the disadvantage of the Mexican and U.S. field workers. The braceros have been herded into large labor camps to live and work under intolerable conditions. They are usually assigned the stoop-and-bend jobs few others will accept. Their wages are often less than prevailing and after deductions are made for meals and insurance premiums, they have little left to take home. In some cases they are cheated even of this.

GRAFT AND CORRUPTION: For the U.S. agricultural worker it has meant a general depression of wage rates. And

because braceros are more easily exploited, farmers have continued to employ them even when U. S. labor is available.

To get away with this, the big factory-in-the-field farmers have needed a wink from state farm-labor officials. And wherever the bracero program is used, corruption and graft are common.

In California, after considerable local pressure, the State Department of Employment began an investigation of the bracero camps in March. Last month the inquiry began to pay off. On July 28 the assistant chief of the state's Farm Employment Service was fired four days before his retirement on charges of accepting bribes from large farmers and for using state employes and equipment on personal business.

Three days later the state's farm placement supervisor for San Diego and Imperial Counties resigned "with prejudice" while his office was under scrutiny.

OTHER PROBES: On July 29 State Attorney General Stanley Mosk announced he was opening his own probe and the U.S. Dept. of Labor said it was also "studying abuses." One immediate result was the revocation of a Mexican labor permit for a member of the Coachella Valley Farmers Assn. for continuing to employ braceros when U.S. workers were available.

Mosk said he was going to turn over what he learned to a grand jury for possible criminal indictments and he was conferring with the Justice Department for possible Federal action.

Much of what the state investigators are now learning was known long ago to local groups. In the Imperial Valley, the Committee for Protection of Mexican Workers has long campaigned for the bracero. On Aug. 4, 15 braceros went to the committee's chairman, Dr. Benjamin Yellen, for treatment for food poisoning from meals served at the Imperial Valley Farmers Assn. camp. Yellen said local hospital beds were filled with similar cases.

THE PROFITS: Yellen also said that many braceros are working part-time but are charged $12.25 a week for meals by the farm camps. He estimated that the farmers are making $1-a-day profit per bracero on food charges. Many camps employ as many as 1,000 braceros.

Many braceros can get fed cheaper by local housewives seeking additional income. But county medical authorities have ruled that the "home cooks" are unsanitary and have prevented them from feeding the Mexicans. Yellen pointed out: "These home cooks feed their own children out of the same pot that they feed the workmen. Bellyaches and diarrhea are unheard of [in these families] due to food. The epidemics of food poisoning all come from the camps."

FEDERAL COLLUSION: On Aug. 7 the AFL-CIO Natl. Agricultural Workers Union asked Secy. of Labor Mitchell for an investigation of state farm placement services because of the California revelations. Yellen and his committee have campaigned for this for some time. But on Aug. 1 he wrote to Newell Brown, Assistant Secy. of Labor: "We have found that when we sent the Labor Dept. in Washington, D.C., complaints giving the names and numbers of imported Mexican workers, that your local Dept. of Labor men were tipping off the camp operators. These camp operators would then discharge the workers so that when the local Dept. of Labor men showed up at the camp, there was no laborer to interview. Of course, you realize that your local Dept. of Labor men are not doing this for nothing."

If investigations are in order, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, general secretary of the Popular Party in Mexico, wants it conducted by the UN Commission on Human Rights. This month, on behalf of his party, he petitioned the Commission for an "on-the-spot" survey of the plight of Mexicans in the U.S. The petition listed nine categories of abuses against Mexican nationals. It also cited Secy. of Labor Mitchell's statement on May 25: "I do not hesitate to affirm that the conditions of cheap imported labor—90% Mexican—are a positive insult to the conscience of the whole human race."

In April the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born presented the Commission with a similar petition.

Dr. Ernesto Galarza, secretary of the Natl. Agricultural Workers Union, has called the current California investigations the most important farm labor development in a decade.

". . . AND THEN THERE WAS ONE"

"How token can you get?" This may have been the question going through Jefferson Thomas' mind as he thumbed through Little Rock's Central High School annual a couple of days before school opened on Aug. 12. One of the original Little Rock Nine, he was to be the only Negro student attending Central for the new term. Three Negro girls entered previously all-white Hall High for the first time. For an evaluation of "token integration" and "segregated integration," see next week's GUARDIAN.

TEACHERS' HEARINGS AGAIN POSTPONED

California fight against Un-Americans gains ground

By Louis E. Burnham

IN THE FACE of growing opposition to its scheduled investigation of public education in California, the House Committee on Un-American Activities announced a second postponement of hearings for which 110 teachers have been subpenaed. Originally set for last June, the hearings were first put off to Sept. 1 in San Francisco and Sept. 15 in Los Angeles. In its new action the Committee postponed the hearings to Oct. 14 and 19.

Meanwhile, the efforts of the teachers to block the hearings altogether received significant support from labor organizations, church and civil liberties groups and the press.

THERE IS NO CHOICE: Early in July the Alameda County Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, adopted a resolution strongly criticizing the methods of the Committee and authorizing exec. secy. Robert S. Ash to convey the Council's viewpoint to Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.). Ash's letter to Walter said: "Until your committee makes some effort to establish procedures which will insure fair play and protect the reputation and livelihood of individuals and organizations called before you, we have no choice but to condemn your activities."

TIM, L'Express, Paris

New belt tightening styles

Two weeks later the San Francisco Labor Council in a strong resolution denounced "accusation by innuendo without any recourse or reply." It said that the activities of the Walter Committee "might well damage the lives of some of our teachers and cast unjustified suspicion upon the entire profession."

An identical resolution was later adopted by the Bay Area District Council of Carpenters, representing 25,000 members in San Francisco, Alameda, Marin and Contra-Costa Counties. The Northern California District Council of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union also approved a stinging resolution opposing the hearings.

TEACHERS TAKE LEAD: Much of the activity in the unions could be traced to the militant initiative of the San Francisco Local of the American Fedn. of Teachers, AFL-CIO. The leadership of these organized teachers was registered on a state-wide scale when 2,000 delegates at the State Fedn. of Labor convention in San Diego adopted a strong resolution against the hearings.

From the moment the hearings were announced, the First Unitarian Churches of Los Angeles and Berkeley gave vocal and active support to the 70 teachers subpenaed in the Los Angeles area and the 40 in the San Francisco-Bay area. Recently the religious protest against the Committee has been joined by the Rt. Rev. James A. Pike, Episcopal Bishop for the Diocese of California. Bishop Pike announced that the Dept. of Social Relations of the Diocese had adopted a resolution calling the Committee's procedure "so threatening to the private welfare of countless innocent individuals that the public conscience is, and must thereby be, outraged."

CALL IT OFF! Continuing its opposition to the Committee, the San Francisco **Chronicle** contended in an Aug. 14 editorial: "The uncertain, legally dubious and legislatively useless investigation should in all conscience be abandoned." Earlier, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in her syndicated column pointed out that war was no longer an excuse for conducting "this kind of investigation, which often trespasses on the liberties of thought and action" guaranteed by the Constitution.

A challenge to the constitutionality of the Committee's procedures is contained in an injunction suit filed earlier this month in U.S. District Court by attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union. Brought on behalf of Florence M. Sloat, an arts and crafts teacher in the Los Angeles school system since 1950, the action seeks to: (1) restrain the Committee from publishing the names of teachers, either in the press or the Committee's annual report, and (2) prevent dismissal of any teacher as a result of testimony before House investigators.

"Our goal," said ACLU counsel A. L. Wirin, "is to prevent exposure for exposure's sake. Trial by exposure is not a Congressional function."

10-YEAR HIGH MARK: Though the first request for an injunction was denied in the District Court, an appeal has been filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals. Should the action fail at that level, an effort will be made to obtain a stay of the hearings until the injunction plea can be reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Whether or not these activities succeed in keeping the investigators out of California, observers have noted that the protest has already taken on more vigor and breadth than anything similar in the past decade.

The Trujillo plot

(Continued from Page 1)

nican Republic. Monzon had served five years in the Cuban army and seven years in the Cuban police force under Batista. He fled to the Dominican Republic with the Cuban dictator and Gen. Pedraza.

According to Monzon, Gen. Pedraza immediately began forming an anti-Castro force with Trujillo's help. It included Cuban deserters and Dominican, Spanish, Italian and Japanese mercenaries training at Camp Yaco, 20 miles from Ciudad Trujillo, on the road to Cibao. Horrified by Yaco's concentration camp conditions, Monzon escaped to Haiti on May 25 and landed in jail. He was released in care of the Cuban Ambassador after he twice went on a hunger strike.

THE CLIMAX NEARS: His story tallied with Cuban reports of Trujillo recruiting mercenaries in Madrid by offering a $250 bounty for a two-year enlistment, plus $60 a month pay and bonuses for the recruits' families.

Trujillo's Voz Dominicana (Dominican Voice) had for weeks been broadcasting appeals to Cubans to "rise against Castro's tyranny" and to "fire at the demoniacal Castro and his assassin brother Raul." The climax seemed to be approaching when Voz Dominicana on Aug. 7 and 8 broadcast every hour on the hour a message to Cubans promising "the most extraordinary news."

Immediately rumors began to float through the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Cuba that Fidel Castro had been wounded, that the Castro brothers had been assassinated.

UNDER THE MANGOES: On Aug. 8, Castro arrested the Cuban ringleaders of the conspiracy in a session (called by

NOTICIERO de la CTAL

Morgan) in a house near Havana. Morgan then radioed Gen. Pedraza's forces that he had captured Trinidad in Las Villas province and asked that a planeload of counter-revolutionaries and arms be flown to Cuba.

The first plane arrived on Aug. 13 for reconnaisance. The stage had been set perfectly, and the plotters taken in by Morgan. As Castro later said: "Everyone played his assigned part. It was better than a movie."

The second plane arrived the following day with arms and men, as Castro watched from under a mango tree a few feet away. His men opened fire as the plane landed; two occupants were killed, eight were arrested, the counter-revolution was smashed.

A STABLE REGIME: On Aug. 16, Raul Castro flew to the inter-American foreign ministers' conference in Santiago de Chile with evidence of Trujillo's complicity in the anti-Castro plot.

The frantic Dominican broadcasts and the gullibility of the leading conspirators indicated that Castro's opponents were in a hurry to topple the Havana government—apparently because of increasing evidence that the Castro administration was stable and faced no imminent economic collapse, despite alarmist reports.

Living conditions of the people were improving, nation-building activities were proceeding steadily, and many businessmen at home and abroad were gaining confidence in the government.

Gross profits of grocery wholesalers

RAUL CASTRO
He's got the evidence

have been limited to a maximum of 10% plus expenses on all essential staples, and what constitutes legitimate expenses has been specified. Rent has been reduced 40-50%. Although this has sharply reduced housing construction, contractors are now negotiating with government authorities a tax moratorium for a limited period to encourage new housing projects.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH: The government has renovated thousands of old schools and will have 3,000 new schools ready to open in September, 2,000 more shortly thereafter. It has appropriated $6,000,000 to provide books and school supplies free of charge, for the first time.

The Public Health Ministry is sending out motorized sanitation columns to circulate in the six provinces. A typical one I saw going to Oriente province included 12 trucks, two street sweepers, two flusher cars, two sprayers and a force of 130 men including doctors, dentists, veterinarians, engineers and male nurses. The public Works Department has been granted $135,000,000. It has already built 625 miles of farm-to-market roads, and has earmarked $9,000,000 for the same type of roads in the next six months.

A National Developments Commission is planning light industries and power projects, and is getting favorable response from foreign investors. A trade and goodwill mission headed by Maj. Ernesto Guevara, now on its way home from Asia and Africa, negotiated for the purchase of Japanese farm implements, oil refineries, mining equipment, textile machinery, cargo ships and tankers and electric turbines.

BUSINESS GOING ON: Some American and British businessmen are going ahead on a number of projects in Cuba: Two subsidiaries of the Freeport Sulphur Co. are proceeding with nickel and cobalt mine plants. Cia. Antillana de Acero, S. A., a new steel plant owned 79% by Cubans and 21% by Americans, has poured its first steel ingot. A new company, the Cuban-British Development Agents, Ltd., is considering extensive credit to the Castro government to finance a $50,000,000 package of projects.

The Castro government has many problems to solve; but thus far there has been no evidence that it is unequal to the tasks it faces.

The Beatniks in Wall Street

THERE IS SOMETHING BEYOND LAW, a beckoning something and maybe America is headed that way. The Russians are making a powerful bet on logic—and there is an era where logic is the law and has to be obeyed. This beat course the nation has taken has in it a great deal of danger, but maybe we crave danger.

Investors should try to make up their minds whether America will become more beat or more logical. Zen Buddhism is based on the assumption that there is a more direct way to the truth than by purely rational processes. Linear mathematics is a rational process, it has carried us, and especially the white race, a long way, but perhaps to solve the problems which confront the world, another approach is needed. One cannot expect America to abandon logic as an official form of thinking—one cannot expect Nixon and Kennedy or whoever the candidates are for 1960 to do their campaigning in a Buddhist garden. But America has always been a profoundly instinctive country—we have always been much better at feeling than thinking, perhaps there is something to be gained by seeing some relationship between what is going on in art and among the beat generation to what is going on in our major national policies.

But we have to make money in the meantime.

—From the Weekly Market Letter of Shields and Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange

Anti-labor bills

(Continued from Page 1)

● Persons convicted of major crimes would be barred from union office. (Some point out that unionists are often arrested after picket line skirmishes with strike-breakers and charged with serious crimes. This provision could bar them from union office.) The House bill would also bar from office Communists and former Communists for five years after leaving the party.

● Union members would be guaranteed a "bill of rights" protecting freedom of speech and assembly, and protection against "arbitrary" dues, fees and assessments. Members who feel their rights have been infringed could sue union officers and get court injunctions. The Senate bill would punish union leaders convicted of infringing on members' rights with up to two years in jail and a $10,000 fine. The penalty in the House version is one year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

● Elections of international union officers would have to take place at least once every five years and for locals once in three years.

● Union officials handling funds would have to be bonded and embezzlement of union funds would be punishable by fines of up to $10,000 and imprisonment of

Herblock, Washington Post

"Surely you've heard of supply-and-demand?"

five years.

● Picketing to extort money from employers would be punishable by fines up to $10,000 and prison terms up to 20 years.

● Unions would not be permitted to pay defense costs of union leaders indicted for violation of this law or pay their fines if convicted.

FLABBY LEADERSHIP: The differences in the bills lie mainly in the areas of banning secondary boycotts and some forms of picketing. The House bill would prohibit picketing to organize workers at any time except when the union could show that about 30% of the workers wanted it to represent them and then only for 30 days in advance of a representation election. Also it would bar picketing for 12 months after a union lost an election. The Senate version is somewhat milder.

The House bill would bar all forms of boycott against employers not directly involved in a labor dispute. The Senate version bars only "hot cargo" practices, where the union pressures employers against handling merchandise from struck firms.

In addition, the House bill would turn over to state courts and labor relations agencies cases too small to be handled by the Natl. Labor Relations Board. In these cases state laws would apply. In the Senate version, these cases would be handled by state agencies—but not state courts—and Federal laws would apply.

To AFL-CIO president George Meany, passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill was "a victory for anti-labor forces—the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce." To others it was a testament to the flabby leadership of Meany and other AFL-CIO brass who accepted the principle of Federal control of unions and limited their fight to keeping the bill "mild."

ANOTHER REACTION: But for teamsters union president James R. Hoffa, there was little time for hand-wringing. On the same day the bill was passed he announced that at next month's meeting of the union's executive board he would propose a fund-raising plan for year-round political action. As a minimum he would propose an assessment of $1.25 per member which would yield about $2,000,000 annually. He added that the fund might go as high as $5,000,000 a year. This kind of politicking Congress was sure to understand.

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Really, Mr. K, how could you!

MR. KHRUSHCHEV appears to have an image of the United States that many Americans would wish to refocus . . . this image might be summarized like this: The United States is a country of undoubted wealth. It distributes this wealth unequally, thus perpetuating many injustices to the "working people." Mr. Khrushchev honestly suspects the capitalists of wishing to profit from arms production . . .

—New York **Times**, page 2, Aug. 3

MANY WALL STREET observers, however, [in explaining the $6 billion Stock Market loss] cited a growing concern over the forthcoming exchange of visits between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Khrushchev as the basis for the sell-off. This was said to have produced "peace jitters" among some traders who, perhaps in a rash of optimism, had concluded that an easing in the international scene was in the works. That, in turn, it was held, might well result in a cutback in military spending, affecting large segments of the economy.

—New York **Times**, Financial Section, Aug. 10

GENEVA TREATY VIOLATED

How the 'American bloc' took over Laos

THE LITTLE KINGDOM of Laos, once a part of French-ruled Indo-China, has suddenly become front-page news in the Western press. An East-West cold war area for more than a year, it now threatens to spark a hot war in Southeast Asia.

When the 1954 Geneva conference ended the Indo-China war, Laos regained independence after 60 years of French rule. Under the Geneva agreement, the nationalist Laotians (who under the name of Pathet Lao had fought the French under Prince Souphanouvong) retreated to the two northern provinces of Phongsaly and Samneua.

It was further agreed that Premier Souvanna Phouma—half-brother of Souphanouvong—of the central government in Vientiane would negotiate with Pathet Lao to restore national unity through popular elections. The negotiations and elections were to be supervised by an international commission composed of India, Canada and Poland; in case of a deadlock, the commission could appeal to the British and Soviet foreign ministers who were co-chairmen of the Geneva conference.

THE AMERICAN BLOC: The two sides came to terms in 1957. The Premier assured Pathet Lao there would be no reprisals and it would be allowed to form a recognized political party and put up candidates for elections. Souphanouvong was taken into the existing Cabinet. Pathet Lao's 7,500-man army was disbanded except for 1,500 men who were to be incorporated in the government army, and its members organized the Neo Lao Haksat (Patriotic Front) party.

Partial elections were held on May 4, 1958. The Haksat party scored an overwhelming victory, indicating it might win control of the government after general elections.

Then things began to move fast. An "American bloc" of politicians, with the support of army officers who were pro-French before Laos became independent, ousted Premier Souvanna Phouma, installed pro-U.S. Phoui Sananikone as Premier, suspended constitutional government, postponed general elections and arrested Pathet Lao leaders, including Prince Souphanouvong.

'ECONOMIC AID': Washington has never concealed its opposition to the Geneva agreement. It placed Laos within the protective arms of the U.S.-dominated Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, although Laos was not a SEATO member. When the two princes made peace, the U.S. State Department said Laos had charted "a perilous course."

In the name of economic aid the U.S. has been spending money lavishly and scandalously in Laos, paying the entire cost of the 25,000-man Laotian army and enriching corrupt Laotian merchants and politicians. The aid program has been so full of graft and chicanery that neither the Laotian army nor the Laotian people have derived any benefit from it. A report on the aid operations in Laos by the Hardy Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, released last June, said:

"The concentration of the benefits of the aid program to the area around Vientiane . . . and the enrichment of, and speculation by, Lao merchants and public officials . . . tended to lend credence to the Communist allegation that the Royal Lao government was 'corrupt' and 'indifferent' to the needs of the people."

WARNING GIVEN: Last month sporadic violence flared up between the Laotian government forces and remnants of the Pathet Lao army in the north where China and North Vietnam share a 620-mile border with Laos. The flare-up coincided with an announcement in Paris that U.S. and French specialists were going to Vientiane to train the government army in the use and maintenance of modern weapons.

Peking and Hanoi warned against foreign intervention in Laos, urged reactivation of the India-Canada-Poland commission to handle the situation in the strife-torn country; Vientiane, Washington and London adamantly opposed it. Most observers conceded that the Laotian government and the U.S. had violated the Geneva agreements regarding Laos by failing to hold general elections, pouring in American arms, drawing the country into the U.S. orbit instead of letting it remain neutral, and refusing to revive the international commission set up by the Geneva conference.

The London **News Chronicle** (July 31) accused the Laotian government of having "tricked Pathet Lao" into surrendering and of having "violated the Geneva agreement." The **Manchester Guardian** (Aug. 3) said "the next logical step would be to recall the international commission."

Fighting in northern Laos was reported to be on a small scale, but the situation remained potentially explosive. SEATO members (U.S., Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand) are now meeting in Bangkok. An explosion would inevitably follow if Laos calls for SEATO's protection.

COLD WARRIORS HEIGHTEN THE EXPLOSIVE POTENTIAL IN THE FAR EAST
These Royal Laotian troops (right), on patrol near the North Vietnam border last year, are among those that the U.S. and France are now equipping and training with modern weapons.

Vigil at Detrick

THE VIGIL at Fort Detrick, germ warfare center at Frederick, Maryland, continued into its ninth week on Aug. 24, with mounting support from pacifists and liberals throughout the nation. Since July 1 more than 300 participants have stood in silence at the enrance to the chemical plant and in door-to-door talks have called upon the citizens of Frederick to help end preparations for gas and germ warfare.

One of a series of actions taken under the initiative of the Fellowship of Reconciliation at war and missile bases in many parts of the country, the vigil, originally planned to last only until July 8, will continue throughout August, according to Lawrence Scott, director.

Letters of support from individuals and organizations can be sent to the project address, 327 N. Market St., Frederick, Maryland.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE

Kerala action: A moral defeat for India

By Narendra Goyal
Guardian staff correspondent
NEW DELHI

ON JULY 31, the President of India signed a proclamation suspending the Kerala state legislature and dismissing the communist state ministry after (and because of) 50 days of united opposition by anti-Communist groups. The agitation, started by Catholics, Nairs and Moslem Leaguers, was joined by the Congress Party, Praja Socialists and the Revolutionary Socialist Party and consisted of picketing schools, offices and courts and acts of violence with threats of "civil war."

While Prime Minister Nehru never openly condemned the agitation, he had repeatedly expressed himself against

Kutty, Hindustan Standard
Kerala situation—too sweet to spit out, too bitter to swallow.

picketing schools and against Congress Party members joining the campaign. But he was opposed by the die-hard rightist Dhebar-Kripalani group which dominates the All-India Congress Committee office and which was entrusted with the task of studying the situation in Kerala and advising the Kerala Congress Committee to refrain from unconstitutional activities.

The Communists insist that the movement was losing its momentum and that the Center intervened "to save the struggle from becoming a fiasco rather than to prevent bloodshed."

NO PRECEDENT: The Center has intervened in the affairs of Indian states before now, but only because of the inability of any party in a coalition to gain the confidence of the legislature. This is the first time since independence that a ministry which still enjoyed the confidence of the House has been superseded. And this was the first and only Communist ministry in any state in India and the first stable ministry in Kerala since independence.

The outgoing Chief Minister E. M. S. Namboodiripad calls it the first major assault on provincial autonomy and on the "right of a non-Congress party to form its own government" and not a few Congress members also view it in this light. It is open knowledge in New Delhi that the central cabinet was divided on the issue and Mr. Nehru was neither willing nor happy over this step which nonetheless was forced upon him by the Congress party, presided over by his daughter Indira Gandhi.

The President's proclamation does not refer to any specific charge against the ministry, nor to the charge-sheet submitted by the Kerala State Congress Committee. But the reason put forward by the Congress high command, both before and after the event, was the danger of widespread violence verging upon a civil war due to a "mass upsurge." That this was just rhetoric is admitted by any independent observer.

At any rate the Congress was not bothered about the Constitution when it forced its Center to dismiss the Kerala ministry. "It is the height of absurdity to say that the people should be sacrificed for the sake of the Constitution," declared Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Deputy Minister for External Affairs in Nehru's own ministry, in a meeting where Indira Gandhi provided the cue by saying that "if the Constitution does not provide a remedy, it has to be altered."

WRONG ARTICLE: This was a rejoinder to the leader of the Conservative Swatantra Party, one of the most respected of former colleagues of the late Gandhi, who had opposed central intervention and had said: "A million votes may place a party in power but 20,000 men who dislike the decision may create a situation by the methods now employed under which no government can function without the use of ugly force."

Coming to the problem of law and order in the state, constitutional experts point out that the Center ought to have invoked Article 355 of the Indian Constitution, which says: "It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance . . ." In this case the central government, instead of assisting the state government, was a cause of its downfall.

The attitude of the Congress and Center in forcing a state government out by an illegal agitation came up for criticism both in the Indian press and in the meetings of the Congress Party itself in the past few days. The Calcutta **Statesman** commented: "Was it not . . . evidence that leading figures in the Congress will not long tolerate the verdict of the polls if their party is defeated?"

DOUBLE STANDARD: That the Congress has applied double morals and given a blow to the Indian Constitution is the verdict of many hundreds of thousands of people all over India who thronged the mammoth processions organized by the Communist Party of India Aug. 3. It is also felt by the several hundred thousands more who lined the streets of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and other cities to watch these most disciplined and colorful processions that India has seen since independence.

The dismissal of the Kerala ministry has been an immediate and practical victory for the Congress, but a great moral defeat.

BOOKS

Snobbery mars Marxist art study

ARNOLD HAUSER, Marxist art historian and author of **The Social History of Art** (now available in four paper-bound volumes as well as in the original hard-covered two volumes), has followed it with what he describes as an introduction to it, **The Philosophy of Art History.*** In this new work he makes excursions into psychoanalysis, recent theories of the esthetic, the popular arts and conflicts between originality and convention in the arts.

As a Marxist, a scholar and a witty writer, Hauser could hardly avoid being interesting. Yet, on the overall questions of for what and for whom do the arts exist, the book, for one working artist at least, is unsatisfactory and disappointing. For example, he states a "conviction that the sociological method is as indispensable in the history of art as in the history of the other spiritual creations of mankind." (P. 6). This seems to hold out a promise to the reader which is as interesting for theory as his **Social History** was for factual detail.

HOW IMPORTANT is a philosophy of the arts and their history? Recurring discussions and debates on the arts have claimed attention not only in universities and critical journals and on Madison Avenue but recently in Washington, Moscow and Peking.

Art and its theory, then, may have some special importance for us today. Add to this the encyclopedia definition of sociology as "the science of human groups in societies; the study of man in his collective aspect," and the idea of a fresh Marxist theoretical approach to the arts and the history of art in relation to man's social groupings would seem to be especially promising. In fact, if the arts can be shown to have such a sociological significance, then esthetics might prove to be a vital question demanding a degree of solution today as nuclear-armed man tries to understand and control himself.

This apparent promise seems to me to be the most important aspect of a learned and frequently stimulating work. Unfortunately, Prof. Hauser does not fulfill this "social science" promise either in the general scientific sense of putting art-creating man in an organic context relating him to all other creatures, or in a special sociological and historical reference which might relate man's art activities to his endlessly varied organizational ways.

The lead of a wise Marxist archaeologist, the late V. Gordon Childe, that "man makes himself," is not followed up here with the obvious questions on whether he employed his arts in the processes of evolving his physical form, his individual consciousness or his adaptive cultural groupings.

A CLUE to what has gone wrong with learned theorists of struggle may perhaps be found in the distaste and passivity with which they so often look toward the popular arts. "Bad" as these arts may often be (like much art of the past) it is hard to see how a nauseated condescension toward the arts that the people are responding to can avoid leading to a disorientation from the people.

Some time ago the masses took the comics, good, bad an indifferent, to their hearts. In this fragment from a current strip, Lucy in "Peanuts" launches a salute, probably in the direction of individualistic egghead Charlie Brown.

And to deplore without examination a popular tolerance for works which the investigator does not happen to enjoy may well beg questions of fact as well as those of theory and possible corrective activities. With repeated animadversions to "the half-educated," Hauser dismisses the idea that cultural corruption is mainly a class problem and follows with this remarkable "Marxist" statement: "Tension between the spiritual elite and the rest of society is not a phenomenon of today or yesterday; a certain opposition to higher artistic culture has at all times characterized popular art." (Pp. 340-1.)

If art in general has some importance and a particular art is in fact bad, one would think that doing something about it in alliance with the workers in the field and with the audience —especially a mass audience— would be a truism of progressive tactics.

UNFORTUNATELY, a snobbish assumption of the superiority of one's own version of fine art "quality" or "beauty" characterizes Left intellectuals almost as much as it does those of the Right. The idea of absolute esthetic quality, although denied verbally, reappears again and again in Hauser as in other progressive works. That this idea is saturated with—and may be a prime ideological source of —idealisms, mysticisms and class prejudices is seldom recognized, let alone subjected to critical analysis.

After all, it rests finally on the arbitrary selection of a few hundred or a few thousand art works from the uncountable numbers of the past. To suppose that a liking for these makes one emotional response qualitatively or quantitatively superior to another is as shallow esthetically as it is fraudulent logically. That art works, fine or popular, move some people is a scientific fact at which esthetics should begin rather than end.

IT SHOULD BE CLEAR that Hauser cannot be aiming at the masses he snoots so bluntly. Nor can he be aiming at the working artists in industrialized countries. Their struggle **against** cultural corruption, which must center in the mass arts, is hindered rather than helped by snobbism and such misstatements as "the rules according to which mass art has to be produced are strict, rigid and inexorable." (P. 335)

So much for the tribulations of hundreds of working artists and for the large and small gains they have made in spite of capitalist investors' rigidity.

Since such statements can hardly be aimed at either the artists or the masses, one may wonder whether they are addressed to a "proletariat elite?" If so, so much the worse for progress, and the isolation of the Left here and in Hauser's native West Europe may be more easily understandable. Things less calculated to steer a vanguard to where the masses live and feel would be hard to imagine.

Where "elite" progressive esthetic may end is shown in Hauser's movie-going industrial proletariat. The mass following of Chaplin's "little fellow," of the silents' classical chase of the comic cops and of the early Mickey Mouse is described this way: ". . . The origination of modern mass-produced art was taken with the mingling of the petty bourgeoisie and the working class, and the evolution of a social type that moves between those classes and is estranged from both, a type that today fills the cinemas and buys the largest number of television sets, the newest records, and the worst colored prints." (P. 357.)

THE METHODS by which such "educated" refinement perpetuates its superiority are far from subtle. To separate ordinary Athenian and Florentine citizens from the great art works which they enjoyed and paid for is perhaps easier to make convincing at our historical distance. But to separate good movies and jazz, Krazy Kat, Barnaby, Li'l Abner, Pogo, Peanuts and Passionella from the people who discovered and supported them calls for more brazen methods. This shell game is worked by many self-styled friends of the people by simply swiping the best of the popular arts from the people with the label "superior" (like the critic) or "fine." Defoe, Hogarth, Daumier, Dickens and Mark Twain come to mind as examples. When the people's art is good, it is, like sex in the aristocratic joke, too good for the people.

With all these reservations, it would be unfair to leave **The Philosophy of Art History** without again mentioning its virtues and the fact that many questionable preconceptions are challenged by Hauser.

—**Robert Joyce**

**THE PHILOSOPHY OF ART HISTORY, by Arnold Hauser. Knopf, N.Y. 411 pp. $7.50.*

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A cast of favorites in new play tryout

A SUMMER THEATER tryout of a new play, **In the Counting House,** was scheduled for the Cecilwood Theater, Fishkill, N.Y. Aug. 18-23 with Howard Da Silva, Martin Brooks, Lloyd Gough, Adelaide Klein, Julian Mayfield and others in the cast. The playwright, Leslie Weiner, studied with Clifford Odets and has produced one play at Paul Mann's Studio in New York. Curt Conway, the director, also appears in the cast, with Julia McMillan, Paul Richards, Frank Groseclose, Mary Dell Roberts and Elena Karam.

Travel agency offers 15-day Black See Cruise

AFTON TOURS, New York travel agency specializing in tours to Eastern Europe, is offering an unusual 15-day cruise along the Soviet Riviera, Sept. 30 to Oct. 14. The cruise, on the **Pyotor Veliky,** will start at Odessa and touch at Yalta, Sochi, Sukhumi and Batoumi. A side trip to Tbilisi is optional. Tourists taking the trip receive a 50% reduction on train or plane fares from their point of Soviet entry to Odessa. Rates range from $240 to $308.

THE GALLERY

LEO JACKSON WAS STANDING in the middle of a New Jersey highway last month serenading passing motorists when police arrested him on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In court Jackson told his story to the judge. He said he was a migrant worker who had been hired on a farm for $100 a month and a place to sleep. But the work was so back-breaking he quit before the end of the month. In computing his pay, Jackson's employer deducted $10 for office expenses and handed him $2.50 for his work. Jackson left and started walking toward Somerville, N.J. On the way he stopped at a tavern and drank up his $2.50. He left in a gayer mood and began his serenade to passing cars.

The judge was sympathetic. He said: "Any person in this day and age working for 13 hours a day in a 31-day month for $100 deserves, if anyone does, the solace of an occasional binge. I would rather have your employer here than you.

"Charges dismissed," said Judge Drinkwater.

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP WILLIAM O. BRADY of Minneapolis said he is "sick at heart" over President Eisenhower's invitation to Premier Khrushchev. "How stupid can we get?" he asked. "We had Mr. K. on the defensive. We had a knife in him in a most sensitive spot. It hurt. But no one has had the sense to follow up the thrust, to twist the knife around, to take advantage of the opportunity and to push the blade in further till it touched a vital spot." . . . Another disciple of the Prince of Peace, Cardinal Richard Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, said: "Inviting Khrushchev here is like opening our frontiers to the enemy in a military war." . . . But N.Y. clothier Harry Rothman is happy the Soviet Premier is coming. In an ad in the N.Y. **Times** he invited Khrushchev to visit his store to see "a dramatic exhibit of free enterprise." The ad explained how Rothman's started 34 years ago as "a tiny clothing store for men" and grew to "a great institution." Imported and domestic fabrics, it explained, are tailored into beautiful suits available at low prices everyone can afford "without rationing" and "without waiting lines." Perhaps while Khrushchev is seeing this "vision come true" in the interest of East-West cultural exchange he could also pick up a nice Ivy-League suit: no shoulder padding, belt-in-the back pants and foulard lining. And for accessories he could get a plaid cap with a belt in the back and a paisley vest. Maybe he could recommend a few friends too.

Lancaster, Daily Express, London

"Room 309 refuses to go to the operating room without a categoric assurance that no visiting Reds will be poking around in her colon!"

IN NEW YORK ON JULY 26, in honor of "Captive Nations Week," 56 Puerto Ricans marched up Broadway carrying placards charging that Puerto Rico had been a "captive nation since 1898" and calling for an end to "atomic and missile bases" in their country and for the release of all political prisoners. In the march the demonstrators were almost outnumbered by the cops. City police acknowledged there were 30 uniformed men and "a couple of detectives" on hand. Later they conceded there were "a few plainclothes men" among the demonstrators and in sedans that inched along with the walkers.

Photographers too were almost as numerous as marchers. Two police cameramen in plainclothes and wearing newspaper identification tags photographed each marcher from all angles. In addition, two FBI men were on hand as photographers. They were seen snapping police plainclothes men and newspaper reporters too.

All this was carefully noted by the marchers who had their own cameras and photographed the FBI men, police and anyone else they did not recognize.

HOLLYWOOD PRODUCERS changed the name of a Clark Gable-Sophia Loren romantic comedy from "Americano Go Home" to "Bay of Naples" because they thought the State Department might be offended . . . Washington cab driver Roy J. Yancey was arrested and charged with "failure to give full time and attention" to driving. The reason: Caught in bumper-to-bumper traffic, he plugged in an electric razor and began to shave . . . A reader in Oregon notes that Vice President Nixon's special show on CBS-TV, "What I Saw in Russia," pre-empted the time of "That's My Boy." . . . Attorney Sam Dash of Chicago, who is doing a survey of wiretapping, reports that some employers "bug" their employes' rest rooms.

—Robert E. Light

PUBLICATIONS

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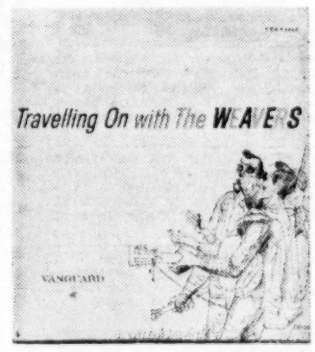

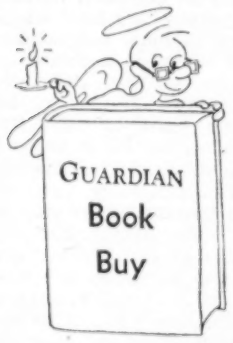

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the SPECTATOR

Our man in Havana

HAVANA

DURING THE JULY 26 celebrations in Havana, Cuba, I often wondered if the other American correspondents and I were covering the same events. I learned that most Latin American correspondents felt the same way.

To U.S. photographers and newsreel cameramen the Cuban revolution was rather like a colossal Hollywood movie being shot on location. A couple of them got into trouble with Cubans when they were photographing the hundreds of thousands of peasants rolling into Havana in trucks and buses for the celebration.

Havanans accused them of trying to persuade the peasants to pose with clinched fist upraised, apparently giving the Communist salute. They tried to smash the cameras and destroy the films.

The Americans explained that they were merely trying to liven up the solemn-faced peasants to get dramatic pictures. Cubans found the explanation unconvincing. So did I, for the peasants I saw presented a dramatic enough sight, entering the city shouting and singing, greeting and being greeted by lively young boys and girls.

DURING THE PARADE with which the July 26 celebrations began, there was much derisive comment among Americans about the casual way men of Castro's revolutionary army marched, neither keeping in step nor maintaining a straight line.

But these were veterans of the guerrilla fighting which overthrew Batista, content to rest on their record of victory. They were less interested in putting on a show than in establishing intimate contact with the onlookers, and they sometimes even rushed to embrace a friend or a relative they recognized in the throngs lining the route of the march.

While the Americans cracked jokes at the expense of the men of the army, they had little praise or admiration for the women's army which did march in step proud and erect. The women, conscious of their unusual role, were interested in making a good impression, and the Cubans cheered them lustily.

At press conferences held after the celebration by Premier Fidel

Women members of Castro's army in the July 26 parade

Castro, American correspondents—with a few notable exceptions—seemed more interested in baiting the Cuban leader into making anti-American statements than in eliciting pertinent information about an historic event.

WHEN ASKED TO COMMENT on the prevailing anti-American feeling among Cubans, Castro, who seldom pulls his punches, said in Spanish that such feeling was roused by Washington's attempts to investigate the political beliefs of Cuba's leaders. He referred to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee's public hearing, where the Cuban turncoat Major Pedro Diaz described Castro as a Communist. Castro said:

"We do not investigate any official of the U.S. here. We do not investigate the Pentagon or the FBI or anybody else. Nobody sees us investigating Americans in scandalous discussions. We have never investigated Eastland's relation with Trujillo. We have not even investigated any American councilman or even a sheriff." All Latin American correspondents applauded his statement.

An American correspondent eagerly asked if Castro would repeat for TV newsreal in English what he had said about the U.S. in Spanish. Castro had no objections, but his colleagues stopped him by saying that he could not possibly repeat word for word in English his impromptu statement in Spanish. They promised an English translation from the stenographer's notes later.

IMPULSIVE AND EMOTIONAL by nature, Castro nevertheless always retains a sense of humor. Toward the end of the press conference his secretary read a message from an editor of the New York **Herald Tribune.**

The message asked Castro to comment on the suggestion that July should be declared an international holiday, since it contains so many historic days: July 4 for the American revolution, July 14 for the French revolution and July 26 for the Cuban revolution.

Castro said the idea was most appealing to him and he would endorse it gladly. Then he added with a smile: "I am very happy the idea originated with a Northamerican."

—Kumar Goshal